The Unite?

. states mail Eleanship Illinois, Capt. J. mails, treasure and passengers brought down by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Golden State, from San Francisco Dec. 6, arrived at this part on Wednesday morning.

The United States steam frigste Roanoke, Flag-Officer McLetosh, wer fu the harbor at A-pinwall.

The British ship-of-the line Cosar, 90 guns, and Discom, with 32 10-inca guns, had arrived at San

Lat. 28°, lon 74° 36', passed schooner Win McKee bound south-west.

Dec. 28, 1 p. m., 1st. 379, lon. 74 26', passed schooper Lewis Mulford, beating to northwarp.

The following is the treasure list of the Illinois: Am. Exchange Bank. . \$157.000 R. Mender & O. Adams. \$22,500 ..... 14,466

JOSEPHINE QUARTZ, VERN-ANOTHER EXE-OUTION BY JUDGE LYNCH-A NEW-YORKER EATEN UP BY THE WAVA ISLANDERS—LO-MATI DESTROYED BY LIEUT, CALOWELL— FIFTY NATIVES KILLED AND SIX AMERICANS WOUNDED-PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE

Trom Our Own Correspondent. San Francisco, Dec. 6, 1858. Yesterday was Sanday, therefore the mail steamer

starts one day later than usual. The news of the election in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois and Indiana arrived here en the 1st inst., and caused a profound sensation throughout the State. The friends of freedom are of course rejoiced; they again repeat, "revolutions never go backward." The country is progressing; we shall come cut right some day. The result in Piinois was celebrated in this city, Sacramento, Maryaville, Stockton, and several minor towns by the firing of causen. botfires, fireworks, and public addresses. The Ad ministration papers have changed their tone in regard to Douglas and his position since the arrival of the

A report was spread a few days after the earthquake of the 26th, that the earth had cracked open near San Joré and that steam was coming up, and that probably a volcano would break out there in a short time. It proved, however, on examination, that a piece of turfy or mucky ground, full of vegetable matter had become very dry and had taken fire at a considerable depth beneath the surface. So we are sorte have a volcano yet a while The deposits of gold at the Mint during November,

amounted to \$1.169.556, and the almay a to \$7.90,000—all the coin struck being double edgles.

The Cacheville Specialor states to a farmer broke a prece of land in Yolo County in 1853 and sowed it in 1853, and has harvested a crop from it every year.

Rod, and has harvested a crep from it every year without plosing or nowing it since.

The Assessor of Santa Cruz Conoty says the average yield of Weest per acre in his county this year is 25 bushele, of Barley 59 bushele, and of Oats 40 bushels.

The Placerville and Hamboltt Telegraph has been completed to Genoa, the chieft town in Carson Valley at the eastern base of the Sierra Newade; and, through Placerville, Genoa and San Francisco are now united to take only.

by telegraph.

A newspaper story has been published about an Indian man 54 feet high, in Husaboldt County, who weighs only 16 pounds, being a hang skeleton of skin and bone. The Indian is a "Cauard."

A writ of error from the United States Supreme Count has been presented in the Supreme Court of this State, ordering certain pages to be sent in the the

Court has been presented in the Supreme Couthis State, ordering certain papers to be sent up to Federal Tribural for Correction of Errors. Our Change and Court of State of St has not yet acted upon the writ. Some years ag-while the reajority of the Judges of our Suprem Court were Nullitiers, a decision was rendered that the State Courts were in no respect subordinate to the Federal Courts. A reversal of that decision is now The Exports of our port to Victoria in O nober

The Exports of our port to Victoria in O nober amounted to \$76,636; in November to \$100,630.

The whole number of children (under 18 years of age) in San Francisco, is 12,602; or these 7,533 were bern in California, and 6,622 are under 4 years of age. There are 3 bind, I deaf and damb, 325 color 1, 52 Chinese, 6,347 boys and 6,628 girl.

The Mariposa Gazette reports that C. K. Garrison, the banker, and steamship man, has bought a thefourth interest in C.l. Fremont's "grant;" and will take part in the mining business of the 'Pathfarder."

The two will erect the largest quartz mill in the State.

Col. Fremont has lavely been placed in complete persession of the Josephina quartz vella, abour which there has been so much contention lately between himself and the Merced Mining Company.

John Leary, a constable in Columbia, was shot and killed by one of three thieves whom be was trying to

John Leary, a constable in Collection, was shot and killed by one of three thieves whom be was trying to arrest, on the night of the 29th ult. The tunives escaped unrecognized, but one of them had been wounded by a bullet in the affray. His name was flartino Mergan. He and an accomplice named Wailace were arrested the next day, and Wailace confessed that they were two of the party, but said the fatal shot had been fired by a third man, who escaped. This confession was corroburated in some material points by circumstantal evidence; and the people of the town, without stopping to make any nice distinctions between thieving and murdering while this view, took Morgan by face from the officers of the law and hung him. The hanging was done so hurriedly that the cothes were notified. His last were were, "God have marry on my soul! O, dear father and mother!"

The United States ships of wat Vandalia arrived here on the 3d inst. She reports that, while at the Feejer Islands, Commander Sinclair received a couplaint from the American Consul at Levaso that the inhabitants of Lemati, on the island of Waya, had surprised a small vessel and killed and cate a Henry Hower of New-York, and Louis Brower, a naturalized American, born in Prussia. Therespon Commander Sinclair

can, born in Prussia. Thersupon Commander Smelair ment out 60 men, under Lieut. Caldwell, who went to Lemati and demanded the surrender of the murderers. This was refused; Licot. C. destroyed 115 native houses; the natives attacked him, and a battle ensued lasting an hour and a quarter. Fifty natives were killed, and six Americans wounded, one of them se-

Verely.

The Vardalia rescued the 33 passengers and seamen left on the island of Oeno after the wreek of the American clipper-stip W.M. Wave on the 4th of March last. The island of Oeno is in lat. 24 S., los.

130° W.
We have dates from Honolulu to the 18th ult. The M. Brooke, investor of the deep-ea lead, had arrived at the part of Honolula. On his way he searched for a number of "dangers," reported as having been observed between this port and the islands, and he asserved between this port and the islands, and he asserved. certained that not one of them exists at or near the positions given to them, respectively, on the charts. The least depth of water was two miles: and on the spot where "Cooper's Islam," is put down on the charts, there are three miles of water. Lieut, Brooke thinks there is a ridge of submarine monutains about half-way between the islands and the American coast. The deposit brought up by the sounding table was of a half-way between the islands and the American coast. The deposit brought up by the sounding tabe was of a dark carth-color, and when examined by the microscope, was found to be composed of the remains of minute marine animals, similar to those found on the Telegraphic Plateau of the Atlantic. Lieut. 8, thinks that the Sandwich Islands rise very abruptly from a great depth, and that water two miles deep can be found not far from shere; but he has not yet made soundings near the islands.

The number of wasters which have arrived at the islands this season is 170, and they have averaged 6.2 barrels of oil each.

Our latest dates from Victoria are to the 30th uit, and were brought by a schooner, which arrived in t

Our latest dates from Victoria are to the 30th ult., and were brought by a schooner, which arrived lattinght. A deep ship channel leading into Freser River has lately been discovered, but we have no particulars about it. The Government officers have sold about 350 town lots in the new town laid out at Fort Langeley. These lots, supposed by The Atm in this morning's paper to be 60 by 120 fest in size, were sold at prices ranging from \$40 to \$725, and averaging about \$150 each. The purchasers expect Langley to be the chief port of British Columbia, and to become a more important point than Victoria. Those people are not without confidence, but we have no good news from the mixes.

The steamers coming down from Victoria are full of passengers every trip; going thather they are always empty. The last steamer down from Victoria touched

at Portland Date of the Service of the latter and only half as many or the service of the latter and only half as many or the service of t

ment to the port; ten tons arriver last evening.

c carthquake in this city proved the most severe than that of February, 1856. Several persons were thrown out of bed, water, in ballands half full, was pilled out on both sides, house lettle were rung, and replay generally were frighter at All the compositors in The Alla office ran out to the street, and the large black notice ran into the passage way just as they prang out of bed. The fright was over in a few Puthutes and all was well agaic. Nobody was hart and no serious damage was done. In this work was very simple and easy, the washings being work was very simple and easy, the washings being tend to the passage was done. In this work was very simple and easy, the washings being tend to the passage was done. In this was but to do to serious causage was done. In this city it could no peoplisty loss. The shock was felt sughtly in Secremento, Somona and Napa; more syverely in Stockt to, and Arameda and Santa Clar's Coenties; not at all in the nining districts. The owly willows damage of which we have heard was in San Lados damage of which we have heard was in San Lados damage.

stortly after the earthquake-about two hours later shortly after the earthquake—about two hours laker teams a slight rain, another fact in confirmation of the theory that earthbunkes are owing to electrical causes. Ordinarily, our earthquakes are preceded by such weather as is considered premountery of a thunderstorm in your part of the world. Here we have no thander-storms; but we equalize our electrical condition by earthquakes. The last quake was preceded by several days of very dry and—for San Francisco—cold weather, the atmosphere being in a highly non-conducting condition.

coid weather, the atmosphere being in a nighty non-conducting condition.

The ban José Tribune states that a number of swarms of bees which had run away from their owners in Santa Cura County, and taken to the words, in-tending to live wild, have become tired of the experi-ment and returned to their former homes, where they have been received kindly.

have been received kindly!

Be a Menla n, a criver of one of Freeman's Express wagoes, well known to many Californians, was shot last night in this city by a Mr. Brewer. The built entered the brain, and the would is supposed to be mertal. Mounton has been lying renneless for the last

We have dates from Oregon to the 24th inst. A cerems of the population, veters and taxable property

| П  | Counties. Voters | Total Population | L Taxable Prop |
|----|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| а  | Bentot 615       | 2.479            | #1,390,610     |
| 31 | Cisckeman 921    | 3,333            | 1,352 43)      |
| а  | Claters 143      | 416              | 216,377        |
| 4  | Co umbin         | 400              | 211,016        |
| м  | Coox 143         | 223              | 65,851         |
| н  | Carry 256        | 391              | 120,299        |
| п  | Douglas 592      | 2.105            | 954,795        |
| 4  | Jackson          | 1,560            | 955,189        |
| Œ  | Josephine        | 1,160            | 113,767        |
| 1  | Laute            | 4,395            | 1,543 614      |
| 1  | L 145            | 6.109            | 2 142 710      |
| 1  | Marlou 1 498     | 7,413            | 2,299,709      |
| 1  | Molenemais 927   | 3.092            | 2.043.581      |
| Ф  | Poik 788         | 3,212            | 2.007,008      |
| +  | Tillumook 34     | 100              | 25,900         |
| 1  | Umpqua 315       | 568              | 441,100        |
| Ŧ  | West             | 600              | 221,680        |
| 1  | Wastington 616   | 2,371            | 845 010        |
| 1  | Yam hill 716     | 2,823            | 1,506,880      |
| 1  | Tota'9,910       | 42.962           | \$18,453,272   |

ce bere. The Salem Statesman, the organ of the Territorial Democratic Admistration, says Oregon wants to be admitted as a State at the coming session of Congress, English rule or no English rule.

Mortin or Stump was shot dead in Portland on the teth in stant, by Danfard Balch, whose daughter Stump and eloped with and married against B.'s will.

in Sen F ancisco, Nov. 18, Judge J. Judson Ames, of San wity, Me. A. San Audres Calaverse County, James Rogers to Martha

Lights u

Secretain to, Nov. 17, Charles Walton to Clara Herper.

Secretain to Amanda Osket.

ullard.

In Sacramento, Nov. 29, August Fuller to Elizabet's Anders.
In Sau Francisco, Nov. 23, by the Rev. R. P. Cutter, Mr.
m. H. Saniels of Roxbury, Mass., to Miss Anna E. Buxton
M. iford, New Liampshive.
In Petakume, Sonoma County, Nov. 3, Wm. E. Richards to fary Ann Aiken.
In Astoria, Oregon, Oct. 8, Lieut. Geo. H. Mendell, U. S. A.,
o. Ellen, daughter of Geo. Agair of Astoria.
At Camptouville, Nov. 9, Arthur G. Miller to Elirabeth Bir-

Contra Costa County, Nov. 2, Alex. Boss to Eliza Jane Clark.
At Martinez Contra Costa County, Nov. 17, Wm. G. Chapman to Many Nelshino, Nov. 28, at the Unitarian Church, Stockton In San Francisco, Nov. 28, at the Unitarian Church, Stockton thest, by the Rev. R. P. Cutter, Mr. Geo. W. Borwin of Vergenes, Vt., to Miss Mary Elza Winn.
On the Commune River, Saramanto County, Nov. 24, Wm. R. Wilder to Frances E. Donner.
In San Francisco, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Abbe Blere. Alfred Riv, esq., Att ray at Law, to Margaret Arabella, second daughter of the late Francisco Tite, esq. of Dublin.
At Placerville, Nov. 16, Wn. Obberne to Mary Lanh.
In San Francisco, Nov. 29, by the Rev. M. Willey, Mr. Asa Hapma of Santa Clara, to Miss Rebecca T. Wiswell of East Machisa, Me.
In San Francisco, Dec. 2, by the Rev. F. Moshake, Mr. Franz Heller of Agua Frito, formerly of Melle, Hanover, and Miss Caroline Klund of San Francisco, formerly of Whinington, Delaware. Martinez, Contra Cosia County, Nov. 17, Wm. G. Chapman

John Leary, a constable in Coloration, was shot and kieled by one of three thieves whom he was trying to earrest, on the hight of the 19th ult. The trives escaped unrecognized, but one of them had been wounded by a bullet in the affray. His name was Harrison Morgan. He and an accomplies named Wallace were arrested the next day, and Walbace confessed.

Deaths.
At Murphy's, Calveras County, Nov. 7, Nancy J., wife of W.

At Marphy's, Calveras County, Nov. 7, Nancy J., while of W. Lathan aged 32 years.
In Preserville, Waster W. Reynolds, aged 32 years, formerly of Indiana.
In Sucremento, Nev. 13, Lizzie, infant daughter of A. W. and Julic W. Hall, aged I weeks and 2 days.
In San Francisco, Nev. 10, Joseph F. Atwill, jr., only son of J. F. and Fraz D. Atwill, aged I years and 20 days.
At the Mission Dolores, Nov. 21, Michael T. O'Connor, a native of F. seammon, 11 land, aged 4 years.

At the Mission Dolores, Nov. 21, Michael T. O'Connor, a native of Loscommon, Iteland, and 4' years.

In Section of Loscommon, Iteland, and 4' years.

In Section of the Mission of the Mission of Miss

Nevada, Nov. 14, Louisa, wife of Edward Skiff, agod 30 In San Francisco, Nov. 26, Lewis S. Ford, in the 57th year of sire.
Oakland, Nov. 24, of congestion of the lungs, Emily F.,
shier of Capt. William and Hannah C. Reed, aged 16 years, in Oakming, Nov. 29, or composition of the image, Lumiy Co., dar where of Capt. William and Hannah C. Reed, aged 16 years, 1 menth and 74 days.

At Board Ranch, Butte County, Nov. 12, Charles K., son of James E. and Sarah E. Caine, aged 2 years and 1 month.

In San Francisco, Nov. 23, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Fitzgraid, wife of Muchael Fitzgraid.

In Sacramento, Nov. 25, Milton, only son of Daniel and Ann

In Sectamento, Nov. 25, Milton, only son of Daniel and Ann Bonney, aged 10 months and 4 days.

At Oak Lewn Rancho, Tchama County, Nov. 17, Wm. M'Kay Morrison, aged about 35 years.

At Case out City, Del Notte County, Nov. 7, Cornella, wife of W. A. Hamiston, aged 25 years.

At Velseniaco, Oct. 22, at the house of Alexander Cross, esq., Capt. Wm. Curphey, aged 39 years.

In Sacrament, Nov. 28, Judge J. P. Deighan.

Near Horstoom, Shasta County, Nov. 20, Thomas Kelly, a native of Ireland.

In Owned off steamer Antelope, Nov. 39, Thomas Coughlin.

He has left a wife and child in Wiscensin, near Mineral Point.

In Sacramento, Nov. 28, J. J. Owens of Pulsaki County, Missenti.

ti. Sacramento, Nov. S. I. P. Aikman, aged 27 years, a native Fennessee.

Scott Valley, Siskiyou Co., Nov. 22, James Cranston, aged about of years. In Sun Francisco Dec. 3, at 6 p. m., Mary McDermott, aged

To years.

At Washington, Yolo Co., Dec. 2, Catharine King, aged 45 years, a native of Ireland.

In San Francisco, Nov. 27, Catherine Ann. daughter of Solomon and Saran Washer, natives of Bormuda, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Sas Francisco, Saturday Evening, Dec. 4, 1838.
FLOUR-Sales at \$5 302 510 25.
GRain-Sales of 200 bags Bailey at 11c.; 5,960 do. on private

terms.
PROVISIONS—Sales of 30 bbls. Butter at 32 jc.,
GROCKRIES—Sales of 30 bbls. Eastern Strup at 50c.; 500 doz.
Black Pepper, at auction, at 10 605c.; 220 doz. Castin do. do.,
at \$1 to; 50 doz. Allegic at 75 jc.,
Liquous—Sales of 100 8th casas New-York Brandy at 52 jc.,
cash.

# NEW-CALEDONIA.

### THE FRASER RIVER MINES. A FULL AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT.

The following letter, which has been handed to us for publication, was written by a gentleman of intelfigence and ability, who was sent from Lordon expressly to investigate the condition and prospects of the alleged

mipes at Finner River. It comprises notes of a trip up

whole of the mouth of Sep-

work was very simple and easy, the washings being work was very simple and easy, the washings being confined to the surface gravel, and not being deeper than six and seven incress. The miners returned their earnings generally at an ounce a day to the "rocker," which took a coup'e of hands to work. At the upper end of the har, two miners complained that they were not making more than sufficient to pay for provisions

"Tre " Payetreak" runs into the bank of a peninsula along the river, running between it and the mountains behind, and is rich, as has been tested by several trials. As there is water accessible for "sluiding," I have no doubs "Corrish Bar" will afford remonerative emplayment to several hundred miners for years. The miners had erected log huts, and were to pass the

Since my visit, I have learned from excellent authority that the mixing here continues successful. The miners are chiefly composed of experienced Cornish miners from California, who would not remain onless the bar was remurerative.

There was only one other mining location lower down the river than this one, in September. Now miners are spread over the shores of the Fraser for a distance of 45 miles below Cornish Bar, and I have no reason to doubt that the bars below are as good as those above, for they are all uniform in appearance and materialspits of gravel left by the river in its descent, the stones and said of which retained the particles of gold as the

water floated over them.

The next diggings were in the bend close under Fort Hope. Trey were prospected in my presence, and the prospects induced the erection of a lead for carrying acadjoining stream for sluiding. Two weeks after my first visit. I was informed these diggings were poor and hardly paid wages. I did not get any actual returns, unless the expression, "just enough to keep soul and body together," can be converted into "currency." The first bar above Fort Hope is Musketo Bar, 25

men. The returns from four gangs were, respectively, \$1, \$14 \$1 a day to the hand, and \$10 a week to each of two men. The mining was very shallow, and much gold lost by imperfect washing with the old-fa-hioned recker. On a bill close by, "the color" of gold was found by the miners at a hight of 120 feet.

Union Bar-forther up. The miners making \$2 and \$3 a day to the hand. The miners here told me those below were making \$5 and \$6 a day to the hand. M ners is tended to pass the Winter here, and had put

up houses.

Santa Clara Bar-250 men. At the lower end got retures at from \$6 to one ounce per man per day; and higher up met miners who were making \$35 a man each day. Here and hereabout I examined sixteen gangs or companies of miners while at their work, and got the following returns from them, respectively. A con pany is composed of all numbers from two to six I copy the returns seriation from by note book, be-

ginning with the first company whom I questioned, viz.: \$6 a day to the hand; \$8 do.; \$3 do. only although within 12 yards of the last Company which made \$8 a day to each member; then for lows \$5 a day per man; and a few yards on, \$53 to the hand last week, for the week. The next company took out \$36 to the couple of hands in one day this week—the next day \$20, and were, at the period of me visit, clearing up their "dirt," which hosted as good as what they had got the \$30 and the \$20 from to the day's "washing." The text company averaged \$5a day to three men for three weeks, gold very fine, and much of it lest. Another company, digging below a bank, reckoning the time lest in remaving the bank, return the earnings at \$3 a day to the nand. Next company had but just commenced working their claim this day, for which they paid \$75 to the former owner; had not "cleaned up" yet, and could not tell the earnings. The next, \$4 a day to the hand; gold so fine that one half of it was lost; found it visible to the naked eye in the "tailings." A scientificgentleman of maning experience who was present gave it as his opicion that much gold could be saved by using what he called longer "dressing boards," placed at a proper angle; thought sill the reckers defective, and causing much loss of gold. Few of the misers agreed with him; they all admitted the loss, but declared tirremediable. A niner working by himself, without a partner, was making \$16 a day. He had a rich hole on his claim. The mining claims are all 25 feet wide, running back from the water s edge to the bank. The next gang of two men, only at work a few days; made \$11 each on Saturday inst. The next, "cleaning up" as I arrived; his jump of amaigam he valued at \$10 for a half days work. Next, two men just amaiweek-the next day \$20, and were, at the period of reaming back from the water sedge to the bank. The next gang of two men, only at work a few days; made \$11 each on Saturday last. The next, "cleaning up" as I arrived; his lump of amalgam he valued at \$10 for a half day's work. Next, two men just amalgamated their day's work. Next, two men just amalgamated their day's work; guessed its value at \$21 to \$22. Not much gold accumulated among the miners here or below, for they have not been long at work, the river having only fallen lately; exixten miners gote home. Another gang, from \$1 to 1 oz. a day. The text, \$8a day to the hand all last week. Next gang of seven men, made \$1 a day each last week; to-day they "recken" \$8 to each, or \$60 for the seven of them. Next gang, in "spotted" diggings, which yield \$8 to \$9 a day. The last gang, only two men; claim reputed very rich by the other miners; gave their earnings at one onnce a man a day for five weeks, last week they made \$500 and some odd cents, with eight extra hands employed at wages.

Next above comes American Bar.—Two men made 2 occess to the rocker each day of last week; to-day, have another man at work with them, and made \$100. One of this gang, an old Cahfornia miner, ne of opinion that down on the bed-rock the ground will be richer than any yet worked. Next gang, \$10 each a day, and cometimes more. Gang of two, for two menties, made only enough to pay for board; now make \$30 a day to the rocker. Crowds of mucra equatied, idle, on the bank of the river. As a rule, the Cahfornia miner seems determined not to work while he has sen money left.

Paget's Nound Bar.—1st company. One once a

squatted, idle, on the balk of the fiver. As a falle, the Celifornia miner seems determined not to work while he has any money left.

Puget's Nound Bar.—Ist company. One ounce a day to the hand. When their earnings fall below an ounce a day, will "quit." This is a very generally expressed resolution. 2d company. \$4 to \$10 a day to each man. 3d company. \$4, \$5 and \$5 a day a man. 4th. Only one man made yesterday \$17. 5th. Agang of eleven Frenchmen average \$5 x day to the hand. The Frenchmen complain that tabir American neighbors "speculate" in claims. 6th gang. 10 cents to the bucket. The work lete is on the surface, and involves very little labor. A good deal of quartz lying about. Miners generally express their intention of wintering here. The terrors of the Winter laughed at by sill the old servants of the Hadson Bay Company. 7th. Several companies using seven rockers, expressed themselves "satisfied." Seemed reluctant to give returns; drended taxation; and so I didn't press them. From the returns of seven other companies I find that some mace all eorits of sums from \$1 to an ounce a day to the hand. A gang of American miners, who had China men at work of wages, and who formerly made two curves a day to the rocker, now make four ounces to the hand. A gang of American miners, who had China men at work or wages, and who formerly made two ounces a day to the rocker, now make four ounces a day to the rocker, now make four ounces a day to the rocker. "The four-ounce strikes they make ofterer than not," they said; but they worked for weeks at \$1 a day to the hand before they struck for weeks at \$1 a day to the hand before they struck are the made of the rocker. Our trade with Victoria increases steadily, and the first attention of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention is at an increase attention to parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker. The rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different parts of the first attention in the rocker different

ch eiggings.

Met here an old California miner whom I knew. He Met bere an old California miner whom I knew. He is making half an ounce a day; places the average on the bar—"the good and bad together"—at \$7 a day to the man. In no part of California can gold be exted with so little labor as here, where it is found in the very surface cirt. A company of four men, on the edge of the water, were washing the surface gravel and making \$10 a day to each. One of this company makes the average of the whole bar \$8 a day to the hand. The next gang I spake to was the 21st company. They made \$14 a day, to two men, yesterday. They make about \$20 a day generally. Three hundred backets will yield this amount.

The last company I questioned was making \$15 a day to the man. Water-sheels were being put up to raise the river water for skeing. I saw this machinery at werk on my return.

raise the river water for skeing. I saw this machinery at work on my return.

Adjoining Puget Sound Bar is Victoria Bar, at which the earnings are various, \$2, \$20, "over an ounce a day to the rocker, \$3, \$3, \$7, \$3, \$2, \$7 aday to the hand. One gang gave a return of \$15 a day as the lowest and 21 ounces as the highest earnings per man. At the place—a jet yin the middle of the oar—all the miners were making six ounces of amalgam a day to the hand. One counce of amalgam they valued as equal to half an cunce of gold. Heregold is found in the surface earth, round the bases of large boulders which lie about, and at a depth of 20 teet. Everywhere gold is found on the bar.

All the mining ground which I visited above Fort Hope is on the left bank of the ever as we go up. On the opposite shie there are many miners. I did not visit this cide til I got up close to Yale. They reported

the diegings generally as poor-\$3 a day to the har'in many cases, and only sufficient to pay for be

Teras Bar .- This is an extensive location, and has a childerable number of misers. The returns are as follows—very varied of course: \$1 a tay and \$5 to the recky. Found non getting \$5 and \$6 a day out of the third layer of gravel below the surface, having "washed" the two upper layers and found gold it all—the upper layer having been the richest. A vast amount of work has been done here, and the prospects are good, there being a large surfaceous datinhand; water for sluicing from a running stream, full in Sumper, and the river bed rich.

water for sluicing from a running stream, fall in Summer, and the river bed rich.

A company of six got \$16 to \$00 a day to the hand from the surface gravel; now setting \$5 to \$6 a day from the taulings. Claims here sell for bigh sumstanding to \$500. One cance to \$25 a day to the land are common earliers in elucing on this bar.

Emery's Bar.—A great deal of work has been done at this place. The first Company I spoke to gave their earnings a so to \$10 a day to each man. A company of four men, working a sluice-head, told me to made four ounces of gold a day. Along the last Company found two men rock of They made six cents to the bucket. They ash about 400 buckes in a day. They consider \$25 a day about the average carnings of both. They may made as bigh as thirty a day to the bucket. They ash about 400 buckets in a day. They consider \$\frac{1}{2}\$, a day about the average earnings of both. They asve made as high as thirty a day to the rocker. Another gong of three men had a good claim, which yielded ten out see a day of amalgam, and some cays more. All the gold was being got out of a very limited space in this daim withe time I visited the bar—a narrow pit which had been day down to a ledge or layer of rock. This same ground had been washed before, and the upper straim had yielded baf an outce a day to the hand. At present, the ground yields \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is cents to the pan, and gets richer as they go down.

they go down.

This whole har is favorable for gold washing. A This whole har is favorable for gold washing. A stream of running water has been led to the ground, and water wheels are being put up on the river for studing. The miners all reported the ritection of wintering here, and many had erected houses. Some of the miners here had "prospected" on the opposite side of the river, on a hill or flat, at an elevation of 200 feet above the river, and found gold.

Several of the miners give the average of the bar at an ounce a day to the hand, and I met some miners who admitted to have washed \$100 a day to the rocker, worked by two men, one filling and the other rocking. Immediately above Emory's Bar I found a crowd of Frenchmen, and a lot of Irishmen and Americans.

Frenchise, and a lot of Irishmen and Americans, mixed up in a stronge medley. The Frenchise said they made \$2 to \$5 a man yesterday. The other lat had werked five days, and gave their earnings at \$1 a day, and gramble 1 terriby. They evidently expected greater returns than they found.

A short distance higher up, a par'y prospecting morg a heap of great boulders; \$1 to \$3 a day; very

much dissatisfied.

The next bar—about half a mile above Emery's—is Trinity B.r., upon which the miners reported they were making "grab" only; 24 mea on the bar. For about one to two miles beyond frinity Bar, the miners generally complained of small returns—\$2 each a day. "grub," and so m; while some said they were doing "first-rate, "pretty fair" "midding," and the like. I die test wait to interregate them particularly. The backs were steep down to the waters edge, and left but little of the shore exposed to wark upon. For a mile on the opposite side, the right hand side gides up, the bank thickly set with miners all busy, chiefly in tout the githe bank. Did not visit them.

Ohio Bar.—halled the miners in passing. They an-

swered, \$1 a day.

Hills Bar.—This is the most celebrated bar on the river. Found an ounce of good a day to the hand quite coursen. The "dirt" yields all sorts of returns, from 8 cents to 33 cents to the bucket. The claims sell for high sums—\$400 to \$1 000 and \$1,200 for a claim, and high runs—\$400 to \$1 000 and \$1,300 for a claim, and cometimes at much for an interest in a claim known to be rich. The statements of the large returns from some very rich claims being compliance, it would serve to good purpose to give them. I met men who told me they had made \$500 and \$800 a week to each member of a company. Wages of taborars are high—\$510 \$8 a day to good mining hands. A stream for slaiding on the bar.

Fort Yale—The industry of this place was interrupted somewhat by the gambling carried on. A good deal of sluiding had been done, for which there is pleaty of water from a running stream close by. The mis-is returned sums from \$2 to 2 ounces a day to the hand. The gambling has lessered and will soon be stopped.

veral mining locations in the gorge close above

Some dry diggings were in work inland, about 8 miles

Some dry diggings were in work inland, about 8 miles from the river, which gave good returns—from \$5 to \$12 s day to the hand.

Since the period of my visit several dry diggings have been discovered—one at Fort Yale, of some extent; another on a plateau on the lift back of the Frassr River, which ruos from Yele to Hall's Bar and beyond, a very extensive dist, close by Hall's Bar it is being worked to advantage. And another dry digging is at work lower down on an elevated lat, running back from the river's bank to the mountains. This was prospected and located while I was on my way down at the end of September. I saw the "prospect." It is called Prince Albert's Diggings; and the Commissioner reports now that that is good auriferous ground to employ 4,000 miners in the location.

All along the river the miners told me the expense of hving was about \$1 a day. Some hands working on wages paid board at that rate.

I may here mention that the inconveninces of the river navigation will soon be remedied. A road is being out from Fort Hope to Fort Yale, and the engineers recently strived are going immediately to survey and lay out a military road from the coast, near the mouth of Fraser River, to Fort Hope.

The route to the Upper Fraser and Thompson's Rivers is also to be perfected as soon as the rest of the engineers arrive. This work will be begun in Spring.

When I was up the country the numbers of the

Spring.
When I was up the country the numbers of the then I was up the country the numbers of the mining population were not known. The other day the returns were received from the officers engaged in looking after the licenses. From these I make the number of miners at this date (Oct. 39), 8,000—a number for exceeding what is generally supposed. The number generally guessed at is 3,000 to 3 one.

5,000.

A judiciary and other constitutional organizations will be established in the mining country without I found the miners all pesceable and well-con-

ducted. The only exception was at Fort Ysle, where a horde of gamblers and rowdies had established themselves. Their ranks are new thinning visibly, and, with the example of a few of them about to be purished, they will all soon disappear.

### WHO GOT UP THE REACTION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1858. A very erreneous idea seems gaining ground at the East, that the mines of our northern neighbors, in British Columbia, have proved a failure. No doubt these impressions result from the course pursued lately by the California Press, which, by the way, continues its very unwise and unscrupulous course in relation to what is looked upon by many as a rival gold country.

The fright which seized our community on the breaking out of the Fraser-River excitement-lest the finding of gold in that country would prove detrimental to Californi - seems yet to linger in the minds of many of our short-sighted editors. As though publishing discouraging statements, and unfavorable accounts from that country, and withholding the eccouraging side from public view, would affect the final vertict of the public. The truth in regard to the country seems to be, that although many discouragements beset the paths of the first adventurers, and unforseen difficul-

Our trade with Victoria increases steadily, and while that city is represented as being overstocked with goods, no less than \$118,000 worth were ordered last month, and shipped by steamers and sail. The majority of people lately returning to this city have interests in the mines of California to look after, and many intend to pass the Winter here, where they know the climate to be milder than any part of British Columbia or Voncouver's Island, but that we shall lose many of them again in the Spring, and that another migration thither will then take place, seems certain.

another migration thather will then take place, seems certain.

Could it be proved that the building up of a thriving community on our northern borders would be detrimental to us, and that publishing discouraging statements concerning the country would arrest the human current new setting that way, I might be selfish enough to lift my voice also to discourage emigration. But I held quite another opinion. That the country possesses interest resources within her boundaries, independent of gold, I am fully satisfied; and that the inevitable development of its resources will, instead of detracting from, add to the importance will, instead of detracting from, add to the importance of California. The great variety of products raised in our superior climate, which must for many years find market in that less favored chine, will, to this country be of great advantage.

minded policy pursued by many respectable journals of misrepresenting our neighbors, and attempting to east edium upon their country.

THE AMERICANS IN BUILTISH COLUMBIA. MR. NUGENT'S RE" TRING ADDRESS.

MR. NUGENT'S RE. TRING ADDRESS.

We give below the stress of the "Special Agent" to the An ericans is the British Possessions, who has ment, and die of gross is malts to the local governmaker. From the proceedings at the diener given by American Translate to Mr. Nugent, previous to his experience on Victoria, as published in The Gazette, we take the ellowing, reported has a part of a speech by the gross of the evening:

To proceed and faster among the citizens of the United States a spirit of good will reward the subjects of Great Britain, a april of "particulation to the authorities—to remaind them that, if they have the trainer to proform and "and the rimerion of these diffices, respect and editions to the laws of the country in which they find themselves.

Contrast this declaration with the ungenerous, un-

Contrast this declaration with the ungenerous, unclaimfield, this real and malicious sentiments expressed in Mr. Nogent's a diress, given below. The secret of this ridiculous conduct in a Government official will probably be found, as our Victoria correspondent suggests, in the fact that Mr. Nogent considered be hat been neglected, and like a petted, spiteful woman, vented his impotent rage in foolish words. His parting saddress, which appeared as an advertisement in The Gazette is as follows:

To the Citiness of the United States in Fancourer Island and British Columbia. Having received from the citizens of the United States, mining and tracing or Fraser River and its vicinity, a number of letters complaining of acts of inputies and oppression at the hands of the colonial authorities, and being on the even of my departure of laying report before the Givernment at Washington, I take this public metrod of appraising American citizens, of the view of Government in regard to their rights and standing in these colonies.

I need scarcely say that the Government of the United States expets of its own citizens about a document of the construction, because of the construction of the laws of the construction of the view of Government in regard to their rights and standing in the colonies.

the penalties meted out by those has so present the penalties of their violation.

I am aware that an e aborate altempt to impress these farts upon my fellow, through in these colortes would be superfluora. Their sobriety of deportment, their decent observance of alt the property of the colortes of life, in the midst of privations and among access of no colories of life, in the midst of privations and among access of no colories of life, in the midst of privations and among access of no colories of the time of the superfluores. Intringement—although they may not have seized for in such diberal frestment as was due to tout forbearance and good conduct—have, nevertheless, commanded the respect of the strangers among whom they are cast, and convertment.

Givertment.

Givertment.

Givertment.

Givertment.

Givertment.

Much was to be pardoued to the meaprisches of an executive fittlerte dealing for the most part with savages, and possibly unprepared by grevious training for the more refused exigencies imposed by givern mental relations with a white population. Much of the cause of compilate that have arrived value for the unberonded radeness of the unberonded radeness of the unberonded radeness of the unberonded radeness of the unberonders of the colorinal Gevernment, who, by reason of their long isolation from a villared society, and their bubbinal intercourse with Indians, had unit acced most of the finer traits of humanity, and were society accountable for a gressess of conduct that had had become to them a second nature. And, lastly, much was to be excused to the fire or and their bubbinal intercourse with Indians, had unit acced most of the finer traits of humanity, and were society accountable for a gressess of conduct that had had become to them a second nature. And, lastly, much was to be excused to the fire or on the strange constituents of the fire with and the strange constituents of the fire with and on the audient ladix of the strangers.

In some instances, no doubt, these Courts have failed sourced th

own subjects, but the rights of eithers of a fireign and freedily power.

The fort-arance, in the meantime, of the citizens of the United States, their quiet observance of the saws, under any sagressions on their rights of which they may have to compain, will not some have its reward in the contentorances of having denedred to their country—a country whose institutions are based upon the all-pervaiding love of order, and that split of obsettence to the law which distinguished its citizens—but it will, moreover, stattle them to the active intervention of their own government for the redward of their grievances, and for the protection of their fights.

The the Government of the fluited States, upon proper cause ment of the United States, upon proper cause

lambes and Vancouvi Island, am authorized and instruction give them the most temberte. It is to be hoped may will obtain justice, but should tribunals, unfortunately, be too importent too ignorant or too correct to amenister the law with unpartiality and firmness, our cutrent may reckon write or tranty upon the prompt and afficient interesses of their own Government in their behalf. The best guaranty to an farmint them of the certainty of such interposition will be found in the supplied decleration by the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of Sante of the United States, in a rea in dispatch our Minister in Nicarague, emmentating clearly said vigorously the views of our Government in respect to the rights of our citizens visiting foreign countries. "The United States believe it to be their duty-and they mean

"The United States believe it to be their duty—and they mean criticens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing creamstances and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may go through the habitable globe, when they encounter injustice, they appeal to the Government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into, with a view to such action on their besid as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define, in advance, and with precision, those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief sail be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action.

afforced. Coronnectors at the control of the contro

cliners in these colonies. Their own intelligence and production will exade them so to guard toelf conduct that they shall never fell it that provide it and fatterly case and protection which it promises, and which the Government of the United States has bett the shifty and the will to exercise over all its children, in whatever part of the world they may be JOHN NUGENT,

Special Agent of the United States,

Fixtorid, Fancower Island, Nov. 13, 1856.

## SIAM.

GOLD MINES IN SIAH-AMERICANS AT WORK,-Through the kindness of Capt. Dabois, of the half clipper Queen of the Pacific, we have been permited to perces several letters written to him by John Campbelt, temerly a Californ a miner, but now occupied in gold mining in the Kingdom of Siam. We shall make extracts from a few or the more interesting points of these atters, as they evince the singular enterprise of the Ar -rican people: In 1866, John Campbell went to Bangkek, in Siam,

In 1866, John Campbell went to Bangkek, in Siam, on board the clipper ship Shooting Star, Capt. Dabois, and acon after connected himself with four other Americans, for the purpose of gold mining. They were incited to this undertaking from the fact that all the idols, and a great deal of the furniture and domestic utensils of the Siamese, were heavily gilded and the natives were frequently seen in possession of face field speciments. Previous to this time the King of Siam had always refused to grant nating hoeness to strangers, but after a good deal of perseverance, he was induced to grant a special license to the company of which C. is a member.

They were, nevertheless, much annoyed by the offi-

was induced to grant a special license to the company of which C. is a member.

They were, nevertheless, much annoyed by the officials, and had to pay exercitant prices for everything they needed. After two weeks river navigation from Bungkek they reached Matabong, where mines are, but found on their arrival that they had been villamously deceived by the natives, for the elephants made the same trop in one day, the distance being only about 15 miles by land. Here they established themselves, and gave their claim the title of the "Sonara Mine," the location of which is thus described by Campbell: "These ravines are in an elevated basis, oval in shape, and 30 miles long, and eighteen bread, surrounded by eraggy walls of rock, with only seven gaps or means of entrance in the whole circumference. In the center is huge pyramid of rock, cumter-ace. In the center is huge pyramid of rock, shooting up like a vast cone, which, after the most perilous as sent I ever undertook, Smith and I reached the sum sit of, whence we could overlook and note the whole extent of the basin, which is covered with a dense ferest, with scattered at intervals. There are

dense fovest, with scattered at interval,
but few people at work in these mines."
Campbell then states that their richness is beyond
dispute, but complains greatly of juegle fever, heavy
rains, and other inconveniences. He thinks, howrains, and other inconveniences. He thinks, however, that any one capable of withstanding the climate
could make himself rich in two or three years.
[San Francico Herald.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 11, 1858. Sir William Gore Ouseley, family, and suite, arrived ere from San Juan del Norte on the afternoon of the 6th inst. On the morning of the 7th he visited Flag Officer McIntoch, on board the Roanoke, and at 2 o'cleck p. m. started for Panama in an extra train provided by the coursesy of the Railroad Company, arriving at Panama at 5 o'clock.

Col. Totten, Chief Engineer of the Railroad Com-

pany, accompanied Sir William across the Isthmus, and pointed out to him the various objects of interest along the line of the road, as well as the advantages of the route for commercial purposes generally, and for communicating with the British possessions in the

Sir William and his lady seemes much pleased with the trip, and expressed their thanks to Col. Tatan for his attentions. Tony embashed on the Sth inst. on board H. B. M. ship Vixen, which vessel sailed for Rest jo the next morn ng.

The dry reason has now set in, and the westler has become very fine.

The steamship Columbus, J. M. Dow, commander, arrived at Pannara on the 10th inst., completing her Twenty-third regular voyage between that portand the ports of Central America. She brought down a rahabie esrgo of indigo, cochineal, hides, &c. On her upward trip, Gen. Lamer, United States Ministerty Nice sons and Costa Boss, came on board the Columone of Pont Arenas, on his way to the capital of the

Gen. Lamer expresses binself in high terms of praise of Gen. Mors, President of Costa Bea, saingards him as one of the best rolers in Central America. My advices from Nicaragua are of no special import-

The last British steamer from the West Coast that Gusyaquil continues blockaded by the by steamers of Peru. All ver-els are probibled from entering or leaving the post exce, t the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. They are per-mitted to take cargo from Gudyaquii, but to last nothing there.

COSTA RICA.

DECREE of the Government of Costs Riva relative to the Drawlesk of for less on Goods that have crossed the Passes Indicated imported into the country in the Passes Indicated Company's reamoning.

From the Crosses de Costa Rica of Nov. 6 (No. 160) we translate the following, for the information of the Hereautile community consented with the Costa Rica trade:

JUAN RAPARI, MORA,

FRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLE OF CONTAINER.

In conforming with the Trusteenth Arther of the contract male with the Fanama Railroad Company, I have thought the decree as follows:

AUTICLE 1. All persons who introduce foreign merchandles into the Republic winch comes in the steamer Chambur, or any other vesser of the same line, and that her pareed the Ishinus at Panama by the Ruinand and I enjoy a reduction of feet per coal on the enjoy a reduction of ten per cent on the

road, shall enjoy a reduction of tea per cent on the amount of the duties.

Ahr. 2. The njoy the above privilege, it is necessary that the introducer, on disembaraing the goods in Funta Arenas, shall exhibit to the Administrator at the Custom-House a document, which shall be either the bull of lading or the merchaedise certained by the agent of the Rairoad Company in Pasama, or a certain at the tenth of the Rairoad Company in Pasama, or a certain at the merchaed as the passed of the Isthums, expressing the mains and numbers of the packages.

Ahr. 3. The merchandise destined for side in Parta Arenas, or in any of or parta that are free, is not included in the torogoing regulation.

cinced in the toregoing regulation.

ART. 4. The merchandise tost after disembalta-tion, passes to second hands, is also not considered as included.

included.

ART. 3. The introducers of merchandise that comes
by the Isthmus of Panama, if they wish to enjoy the
privilege established by this decree, must narodoze
them eithin two months after their disembarkation in
Porta Arenes.

Given at the National Palace in San José, on the 26th of Ost,
1UAN RAYAEL MORE.

The Minister of Finance, Jose Maria Conse.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PEOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE. A public meeting, called by the African Civilization Sorrety, was held at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, on Monday evening, to listen to addresses on the reopening of the slave

trade, and the darger and duty of colored Anencas at the present time. The Rev. H. H. GARNET COMpied the chair. The Rev. Dr. J. B SMITH of News Bedford made an aderges concerning the danger awaiting colored citizens, even at the Northgeloud the African sleve trade continue. He spoke of the installine process by which the Southern despots had accred the North into the passage of the various measures which have served as the prelade to the opining of the slave-trade. He graphically depicted the effect of the repeal of the Compromise acts; of the Faguity Slave bill; the Dred Scutt decision, &c., and called upon the colored citizens of the United Statesta access at once. They must memorialize Congress on the subject, and also the Goyernments of Great British and France. They must support the effects which their own infact Republic, Liberia, was making against the slave-trade. When he saw a colored man no recognized a brother—no matter whether from Hayti, Liseria, and abother—no matter whether from Hayti, Liseria, and the contact which is the saw a colored man no recognized a brother—no matter whether from Hayti, Liseria, and a colored man no recognized a brother—no matter whether from Hayti, Liseria, and colored man no recognized a brother—no matter whether from Hayti, Liseria, was the colored man no recognized a brother—no matter whether from Hayti, Liseria and colored man no recognized a brother—no matter whether from Hayti, Liseria and colored man necessaria colored man necess Beaford made as address concerning the danger

the clave-trade. When he saw a colored man ne recognized a brother—no matter whether from Hayti, Libbria, or any other part of the world.

Dr. Marris R. Dellary was introduced as one of the interded explorers of Yoruba. In the course of a few brief but pointed remarks he said that if Souths on men wished to open the elevented, the colored men of the United States intended to close hy that he was one of a party who were about to commence the work.

The Rev. H. H. GARNET was happy to see so large an as emblage of the telent and worth of New York in the meeting. He could see around him old friends, tried and true, on every side. He would introduce his friend the Hen. John D. Johnson of Monrovia, a member of a Navional Colored Legislates, who which elvited much applause. He stated that the Liberians had refused to receive a United States Cos-sul who presented himself until they had assurant that the favor would be reciprocated by the United

States.

After remarks from Prof. CAMPBELL and others, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening. Dec. 29, at 75 o'clock, at the same place, when Dr. Suith will again address the audience.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday at the Office in Workstret. The Hon, Gulian C. Verplanck presiding.

A letter was received from Mr. Fracketon of Liverpool, in reference to the protested orders issued by his in Liverpool to emigrants for inland passages through the United States, staring that he had issued the orders in good faith and declining to make the orders cond.

The weekly statement is appended: Number of Emigrants arrived to December 22, 1858. Number of Emigrants arrived since, to December 29

Number of Inmates in Institutions 1858. 1857. 1,419 pital...... 55 #1 Total 1,377

Balance to Bank, Jan 1, 1808 2,048

Aggregate Receipts to Dec 22, 1838 5, \$155,814 38

Receipts since to Dec 29, 1838, for communication of alien passengers, &c. 1,528 00-187,36 3 

THE NEW HIGHLAND REGMENT.

THE NEW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

A meeting of the Captains at present acting in command of the above regiment was held at the Mercer House on Monday evening last. Acting Commandation McLear presided. From the report of the Captains it appears that more than the fall legal complement are already entered upon their respective roll. The measures a lopted on the occasion to promote their present labors are but partially placed in their handle. Capt. John Mason addressed the meeting upon their past proceedings and position. Every step held taken was dictated by the highest sense of hood and respect to the authorities not less than to the Captain of the State. In due course of time their whole exertions would be placed before their intelligest fellow-citizens who had responded with such remarks fellow-citizens who had responded on the formation of the regiment.

Capte, Masson, McGuyrog and Nonval also ad-

dressed the neeting.
The following resolutions, among other measured.
The following resolutions, among other measured unanimously acopted, were ordered to be published by the sub-committee appointed to execute the decisions.

the sub-ce monther appointed to execute the decisions of the meeting:

Freederd, First—That we, the Captains commanding the new Scottch Highband Regiment, deliberately regard the fulfill such of real sub-circumstance of legal authority, obligations sciencily incomed by the fulfill and feed authority, obligations sciencily incomed by the fulfill such and free othership conferred under the State and Vederal Castillutions of our adopted land.

Therefored, Second—That our military laws, both in their spirits and protectic, have hiberto consoled the honorable of freedering that while fully apprehing the vision and public of the numbers which compose our varied and enterprising opposition; that while fully apprehing the vision and public such regulations to are at once consonant with this again, and the meast ricorous muitary dacipline.

Remerced, Taird—That the cancil and judicious opinions experience as office for suphoding declavely the processing of retreasuring the continuous and feelings of the continuous and decisions of the mental uniform equipment, yet containing that defende to the entire of the castillary that defende is the entire of a a numerical and defended control our effects and for he a numerical and defended for the That the course of our effects, and promptitude in organization in programmatic opes for feelow-citizens, and rich military spirit of the public and the carries of our of the same promptitude of the first Division, will, on the contrary, simulate the ministery spirit of the public and the carries of intend of diminish their numbers.

Resolved, Fifth—That the course of our effects, and promptitude in management of the public and the carries of intend of diminish their numbers.

in ores. first, entertaining the highest confidence in